## Physical Separation Treatability Study

AL HALLES

# Rocky Flats Operable Unit No. 2 Surficial Soil

DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION
REVIEW WAIVER PER
CLASSIFICATION OFFICE

Document Control Number RF/ER-94-0010.UN

11 ( 1.1 ) 32451

#### RF/ER-94-0010.UN

## PHYSICAL SEPARATION TREATABILITY STUDY

#### ROCKY FLATS OPERABLE UNIT NO. 2 SURFICIAL SOIL

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY The Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site Golden, Colorado

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM DIVISION** 

OCTOBER 1994

Py 3 151

Quality Assurance Program Manager R S Luker

Date

194451

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#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

#### 1.1.1 Site Name and Description

Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site (RFETS), a 6,550 acre industrial reservation is located in northern Jefferson County, Colorado RFETS lies on two major geological units unconsolidated surficial units (Rocky Flats Alluvium, various terrace alluvia, valley fill alluvium, and colluvium) underlain by Cretaceous bedrock (Arapahoe Formation, Laramie Formation, and Fox Hills Sandstone) Groundwater moves under confined conditions in surficial and shallow bedrock units. Additionally, confined groundwater flow occurs in deeper bedrock sandstones. Surficial soils are predominantly moderately deep to deep, well-drained clay loams of moderate to low permeability (Final Phase II RCRA Facility Investigation Remedial Investigation, Work Plan [Alluvial], U.S. Department of Energy, Rocky Flats Office, Golden, Colorado, 29 February 1991)

#### 1.1.2 History of Operation

From the mid-1950s to the present, RFETS has been a government-owned (U S Department of Energy [DOE]), contractor-operated facility that fabricated nuclear weapon components from plutonium (Pu), uranium (U), and other non-radioactive metals (principally beryllium (Be) and stainless steel) Plutonium was also recovered in the facility when it reprocessed components after they were removed from obsolete weapons

#### 1.2 WASTE STREAM DESCRIPTION

#### 1.2.1 Production Wastes

Radioactive and nonradioactive wastes were generated in the production processes Plant waste handling practices involved onsite and offsite recycling of hazardous materials, onsite storage of

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hazardous and radioactive mixed wastes, and offsite disposal of solid radioactive materials at other DOE facilities. In the past, hazardous, radioactive, and radioactive mixed wastes were stored and disposed onsite. Primary assessments under environmental remediation programs have identified some of these storage and disposal locations as potential sources of environmental contamination.

#### 1.2.2 Pollutants/Chemicals

The 903 Pad, located on the south eastern side of the plant, is a portion of Operable Unit No 2 (OU2) and covers an area 113 meters wide by 120 meters long. In 1958, waste drums were stored at this location. Contaminated soil was first discovered in 1964 in an area where 210 liter drums of plutonium-laden lathe coolant oil were stored. The drums contained cutting oil and carbon tetrachloride contaminated with plutonium and uranium cuttings from nuclear weapons components machining operations.

By 1968, all of the drums had been removed, processed, and shipped offsite for disposal The contaminated area was covered with a pad consisting of successive layers of fill dirt, gravel, and a final layer of asphalt. The level of contamination in the soil ranged between 2,000 to 300,000 disintegrations per minute (dpm)/100 square centimeters (cm<sup>2</sup>), with penetration depths of 3 to 20 cm. The plutonium metal was originally deposited as fine metallics. It oxidized into PuO<sub>2</sub> in the environment. The average size of the PuO<sub>2</sub> particles was 0.2 microns (Soil Decontamination Criteria Report, J. A. Hayden, et al, Rockwell International, November, 1990)

#### 1.2.3 Treatability Study Contaminants of Concern (COC)

For the purposes of this study, seven COC's were identified by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) for investigation.

- 1) Arsenic (As)
- 2) Barium (Ba)
- 3) Beryllium (Be)
- 4) Cadmium (Cd)
- 5) Chromium (Cr)

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- 6) Lead (Pb)
- 7) Selenium (Se)

### 1.2.4 Programmatic Risk-Based Preliminary Remediation Goals (PPRGs)

PPRGs for residential soil are from the July 1994 document of the same name. The values are presented in Table 1 2 4-1. The values are risk-based and, in this case, are calculated for a residential exposure scenario.

Table 1.2.4-1 Programmatic Preliminary Remediation Goals

Analyte	As	Ва	Be	Cd	Cr	Pb	Se
PPRG (MG/KG)	3 66 E-01	1 92 E+04	1 397 E+02	1 02 E-01	III 2 04 E+06 VI 4 88 E+03	Not Established <sup>1</sup>	1 37 E+03

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OWSER) of the EPA has recommended using the EPA Uptake Biokinetic (UBK) Model as a risk assessment tool to predict blood lead levels when predicting soil lead cleanup levels at CERCLA/RCRA sites (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Don R. Clay, OSWER, August 29, 1991). When the model is run with EPA's agency-wide lead strategy benchmarks, an acceptable soil level of approximately 500 ppm is predicted for the level of lead-cleanup in soil.

#### 1.3 TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY DESCRIPTION

#### 1.3.1 Treatment Process, Description, and Operating Features

A detailed description of the TRU-Clean® Process can be obtained from the March 31, 1993 report entitled, "Plutonium in Soils Treatability Studies Rocky Flats Plant Operable Unit 2", by T K Wenstrand and T M Murarik This report describes all aspects of the Physical Separation Treatability Test, including operating features, performed by Lockheed Environmental Services and Technology (LESAT) of Las Vegas, Nevada on OU2 surficial soils which generated the residues sampled for this treatability study

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#### 1.4 Previous Treatability Studies at the Site

In addition to the LESAT Report, another soils treatability study was reported in August, 1994 entitled, "Rocky Flats Plant Soil Treatment Bench-Scale Treatability Studies (Nuclear Remediation Technologies Division, General Atomics-San Diego, California, GA-C21818) This study reported on preliminary characterization, flotation/attrition scrubbing tests, and leaching tests

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#### 2.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 2.1 CONCLUSIONS

This physical separation treatability study investigated the performance of various gravity concentrating and size separating unit operations that comprise the TRU-Clean® Process. Overall, the TRU-Clean® process was ineffective in concentrating the seven COCs of interest. The most likely cause of the ineffectiveness was a lack of differences between the specific gravities of the COCs and the bulk of the remaining soil matrix. Although not specifically investigated, the results strongly indicate that the mineralogical specie were not a variety that were effectively concentrated using gravity concentrating devices. None of the size separation techniques were sufficiently effective either.

Overall, this treatability study found that the COCs did not concentrate when subjected to physical separation techniques. These results strongly imply that the COCs specified for the study were in the form of naturally occurring minerals. Had the COCs been placed into the environment as the result of plant operations, they would have probably been in metallic form. Furthermore, if the COCs had been in metallic form, the physical separation techniques employed here would have been effective due to the high density of metals versus the bulk soil

#### 2.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 2.2.1 Mineralogical Investigation

Some mineralogical evaluation of surficial soils is warranted to aid future recommendations with regard to remediation investigations

#### 2.2.2 Pilot Study

Previous soils studies have focused on removing radionuclide contamination. Should a pilot plant study be conducted to remove radionuclides, the recovery of identified mineral COCs could be accomplished concurrently.

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#### 3.0 TREATABILITY STUDY APPROACH

#### 3.1 TEST OBJECTIVES AND RATIONALE

The objective of this study was to determine the ability of the unit operations employed in the LESAT Treatability Study as a remedial technology for the removal of the seven identified COCs in the form of elements of unknown mineralogy. The technology had previously been evaluated for its ability to remove radionuclide contamination from samples of RFETS soil. The rationale for this study was to expand this investigation to include the mineral COCs. Specifically, this study was initiated at the request of the CDPHE in correspondence dated February 18, 1994 to DOE/RFFO.

A Physical Separation Treatability Test was conducted by LESAT of Las Vegas, Nevada Samples of soil residues from that test were used for this treatability study. Details of the LESAT Program can be obtained from the March 31, 1993 Report, "Plutonium in Soils Treatability Studies Rocky Flats Plant Operable Unit 2," by T K. Wenstrand and T M. Murarik. Since that formal report has been submitted to the Rocky Flats Field Office (RFFO) (NMH-065-94), it will be used as a reference, but not quoted in full. However, the *Integrated System for Treatability Study* diagram (See Fig. 4.1.7 from the LESAT Report) is reproduced in this report (See Fig. 3.1-1). This diagram can be used to compare the results presented in the following sections.

Samples were taken of identified feed and product streams to be used for evaluation of the following physical separation technologies

- Trommel Screen
- Spiral Classifier
- Attrition Scrubber
- Gravimetric Separator
- Hydrocyclone

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Centrifugal Concentrator

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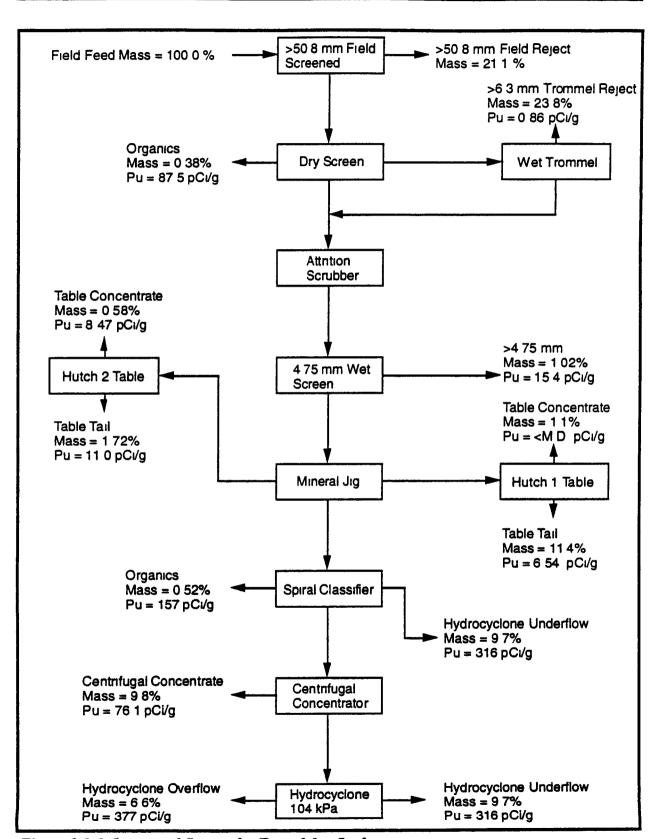


Figure 3.1-1 Integrated System for Treatability Study

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The multiple gravity separator identified by CDPHE to be analyzed in this study was omitted in the original LESAT Study The hydrocyclone, however, was run and is included in this study

Since the soils residue samples required repacking per RFETS waste procedures, a waste resampling and repacking plan was developed for this study. The Permacon, a controlled environmental facility located in Tent 10 on the 903 Pad, was used for this purpose. Samples were taken of the identified product streams and shipped to an offsite analytical facility for metals analyses.

#### 3.2 Sampling and Analysis

Sampling was conducted according to RFETS procedures L-3306-A, Waste Characterization Sampling Procedure Inside the Protected Area (Effective Date 12/11/91), and L-6245-E, Sampling Procedure for Waste Characterization (Effective Date 4/20/94)

Chemical analyses were conducted by Lockheed Analytical Services (LAS-Las Vegas, Nevada) EPA Procedure 6010 using Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) was used to detect barium, beryllium, cadmium, and chromium EPA Procedure 7000, *Graphite Furnace Analysis*, was used to detect arsenic, selenium, and lead

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#### 4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

#### 4.1.1 Analysis of Waste Stream Characteristics

This study focuses on the response of minus 50 8 mm soil to the identified unit operations. The original LESAT Study blended multiple drums of OU2 surficial soils to generate a composite feed material. An analytical aliquot was split out of that composited material. The results of that analysis represent the waste stream used as feed and investigated for this study. These values are compared to the PPRGs and the Rock Creek Study data (See Table 4.1.1-1). The Rock Creek Drainage Background Study is important to the Background Soils Characterization Plan (BSCP) and this study because it provides comparative values for the COCs.

Samples were collected in 1992 and 1993 from the Rock Creek Drainage Area (the Rock Creek data set) in the northwest quadrant of the buffer zone of RFETS. This data was collected in support of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. /Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act. (RCRA/CERCLA) investigations for OU1 and OU2 to establish a background soil chemistry for determining the nature and extent of contamination, and for human health risk-assessment purposes (*Background Soils Characterization Plan*, RFETS/ER-M-94-00022, May 1994)

The LESAT Feed values were consistently below the Rock Creek background values. The values for beryllium, cadmium, and chromium were an order of magnitude lower. The PPRG for arsenic at 0 366 MG/KG was an order of magnitude lower than the corresponding LESAT value of 3 5 MG/KG. The beryllium value of 0 63 MG/KG was also higher than the PPRG value of 0 149 MG/KG. The remaining LESAT values were consistently lower than the PPRGs, some were several orders of magnitude lower. Beryllium had been previously identified as a target contaminant in soils (Final Treatability Studies Plan [TSP], Section 5 2 1, August 26, 1991). Arsenic was not identified as a target contaminant in the TSP. When the LESAT Feed material

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from OU2 was compared, it was questioned whether there was a metals COC issue in light of all values found to be less than background

Table 4.1.1-1 LESAT Feed, PPRGs, and Rock Creek Study Soil Analyses

Analytes in MG/KG								
Description	As	Ва	Ве	Cd	Cr	Pb	Se	
LESATFeed	35	102	0 63	0 78	85	26 9	0 47	
PPRG	0 366	19020	0 149	137	4880 <sup>1</sup>	5002	13700	
Rock Creek <sup>3</sup>	5 79	1997	1 55	1 35	15 21	37 62	0 60	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Value for Cr+6, Value for Cr+3 = 2,040,000

#### 4.1.2 Analysis of Treatability Study Data

Metallic concentrations for the process streams produced as a result of the investigated LESAT unit operations are shown in Table 4 1 2-1. Consistent with the results presented in Section 4 1 1, arsenic and beryllium were above their respective PPRGs by up to two orders of magnitude. The remaining five metal COC were under their respective PPRGs which was also consistent with the results in Table 4 1 2-1. This data indicated that barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, and selenium were under their respective PPRGs and were not considered to be COCs. Arsenic and beryllium concentrations were above their PPRGs, however, when the untreated feed material (i.e., LESAT Feed) was considered. Arsenic and beryllium COC concentrations were below the background (Rock Creek) which indicated that arsenic and beryllium were not COCs.

4.1.2.1 Mass Balance for Overall Process—Table 4 1 2 1-1 provides individual metal mass balances around the overall process flow diagram shown in Figure 3 1-1 It should be noted that the product mass values shown in Figure 3 1-1 are taken from the LESAT Report

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Value Derived from EPA Uptake Biokenetic Model as Described in Footnote 1 of Table 1 2 4-1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Table 3-9, Section 3 0, Page 18 of 25, Background Soils Characterization Plan, RFP/ER-M-9400022, May 1994

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Table 4.1.2-1 Unit Operations Stream Concentrations

Description	Product Mass-%	As MG/KG	Ba MG/KG	Be MG/KG	Cd MG/KG	Cr MG/KG	Pb MG/KG	Se MG/KG
Programmatic Risk-Based Preliminary Remediation Goals		3 66 E-01	1 902 E+04	1 49 E-01	1 37 E+02	III.2 04 E+06 VI 4 88 E+03	Not Est <sup>1</sup>	1 37 E+03
Dry Screen Organic	0 38	62 1	128	0 60	14	11 0	56 5	1 3
Dry Screen-Oversize	Internal Stream	598	1133	0 27	0 77	30	166	0 66
Dry Screen-Undersize	Internal Stream	619	112	0 78	0 80	122	375	0 90
Trommel-Oversize	23 8	171	74	0 02	080	0 99	8 4	22 5
Trommel-Undersize	Internal Stream	618	73 2	0 42	080	8.2	55 0	0 78
Wet Scrn Oversize (>4 Mesh)	1 02	173	590	0 31	081	65	25 1	228
Hutch 1 Table Concentrate	1 1	172	213	0 29	080	45	377	22 6
Hutch 1 Table Tailing	114	173	127	0 20	0 80	23	109	227
Hutch 2 Table Concentrate	1 72	173	145	0 20	080	33	188	227
Hutch 2 Table Tailing	0 58	61 4	743	0 38	0 79	109	170	0 60
Classifier Cleanout (Org)	0 52	171	237	0 20	080	28	253	22 5
Classifier Underflow	122	173	185	0 20	0 80	23	8 4	227
Centrifugal Concentrate	98	225	191	11	10	28 8	849	227
Hydrocyclone Overflow	66	172	241	15	11	34 4	111	226
Hydrocyclone Underflow	97	173	219	14	13	30 3	933	22 7

Note In Table 4.1.2-1, the sum of the product streams equals 78 8% The >50 8 mm material rejected in the field accounted for 21 1% for a total mass balance of 99 9%



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OWSER) of the EPA has recommended using the EPA Uptake Biokinetic (UBK) Model as a risk assessment tool to predict blood lead levels when predicting soil lead cleanup levels at CERCLA/RCRA sites (U S EPA, Don R Clay, OSWER, August 29, 1991) When the model is run with EPA's agency-wide lead strategy benchmarks, an acceptable soil-level of approximately 500 ppm is predicted for level of lead-cleanup in soil

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Individual values for metals were calculated by multiplying individual mass values from Figure 3 1-1 with the analytical values provided in Table 4 1 2-1. Those values were summed for a given metal and then individual percentages were derived for each unit operation (i.e., centrifugal concentrate). In this way, the overall distribution and behavior of a given metal can be tracked through the individual unit operations and overall process used in the Lockheed Treatability Study

Table 4.1.2.1-1 Mass Balance Values in Percent

Description	Product Mass-%	As %	Ba %	Be %	Cd %	Cr %	Pb %	Se %
Dry Screen Organic	0 38	13	22 8	5 9	13 1	7 9	41	03
Trommel Oversize	23 8	22 1	04	0 1	0	0 5	01	09
Wet Screen Oversize	1 02	10	29	1 4	0	2 9	11	26
Hutch 1 Table Concentrate	11	10	11	0 5	0	2 1	112	38 7
Hutch 1 Table Tailing	114	107	06	0 2	0	11	02	11
Hutch 2 Table Concentrate	1 72	16	07	0 2	0	1 6	04	19
Hutch 2 Table Tailing	0 58	20	13 1	2 2	0	4 8	12	0 1
Classifier Organic	0 52	05	12	0 4	0	1 1	05	26
Classifier Underflow	122	11 4	09	03	0	1 1	0 1	09
Centrifugal Concentrate	98	120	123	162	13 1	15 3	161	88
Hydrocyclone Overflow	6 6	6.2	119	279	26 3	20.1	252	11 4
Hydrocyclone Underflow	97	9 1	108	23 6	26 3	20 6	187	9 60
SUMS <sup>1</sup>	78 8	788	78 8	78 8	78 8	78 8	788	78 8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>These sums and calculations are based on the minus 50 8 MM material and do not include the plus 50 8 MM material that was field screened and set aside as field reject. The plus 50 8 MM material accounted for 21 1% which, when summed with the material inventoried, results in 99 9% accountability.

The minus 50 8 MM (2 in ) material accounted for 78 8 percent of the total material. The remainder of the material was rejected in the field during sampling. The trommel oversize mass of 23 8 percent was the largest portion of the minus material, accounting for some 30 percent of the

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total The remaining process streams varied from 0 38 to 12 2 percent with no pattern to the distribution of mass

In addition, there was no pattern to the metals distribution. When 20 percent or more was used as the cutoff for a "significant" distribution of material to any process operation, there were few minerals which were successfully concentrated. The trommel oversize had 22.1 percent of the arsenic, the dry screen had 22.8 percent of the barium, the hydrocyclone overflow contained 27.9 percent of beryllium, 26.3 percent of the cadmium, 20.1 percent of chromium, and 25.2 percent of lead. The Hydrocyclone underflow contained 23.6 percent of the beryllium, 26.3 percent of the cadmium, and 20.6 percent of the chromium. These latter analytical values indicate that the values are split between the hydrocyclone underflow and overflow.

Although the hydrocyclone overflow had four metals in the plus 20 percent category, when compared to the hydrocyclone underflow, which had three (nearly four as lead was 18 7 percent) metals in the plus 20 percent, there was essentially no difference between the concentrated and tailings streams and no significant concentration of values

However, the material reporting to the hydrocyclone underflow was the smallest in particle size and should have had the highest concentration of all metals throughout. A classic metallurgical relationship exists among particle size, particle density, and metals concentration. As particle size decreases, particle density and metals concentration increases. That anticipated mineral behavior was not observed here. One explanation for this not being the case is that the COCs were not in a mineralogical form wherein the gravity concentrating unit operations were effective.

This behavior may be attributed to the nature of the treatability study because the unit operations were not run in a process string configuration where one unit operation provided the feed to the next unit operation on a continual basis. Material was fed on a batch basis from one unit operation to the next. The test was not conducted in a process string mode, thus equilibrium was never achieved. Batching the material through one unit operation at a time does not achieve equilibrium distribution of minerals and particles.

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Overall, no clear concentration of metals was found in any unit operation. The distribution of metals for individual unit operations is discussed in the following sections

**4.1.2.2 Distribution of Metals for Individual Unit Operations**—The following sections provide analytical and mass distribution data for each of the unit operations conducted in the treatability study

4.1.2.2.1 Dry Screen Results—Table 4 1 2 2 1-1 shows selected data for the dry screen unit operation. Although not specifically identified as one of the unit operations for analysis, the results for the dry screening operation are presented for overall evaluation. The undersize material contained between 69 to 89 percent of the analyzed metals which followed the 69 percent of the mass that reported to this fraction

Table 4.1.2.2-1 Dry Screen Results

Analyses MG/KG	As	Ва	Ве	Cd	Cr	Pb	Se	Stream Fraction
Oversize	59 8	113.3	0 27	0 77	30	166	0 66	
Undersize	61 9	112.0	0 78	0 80	12.2	375	0 90	
Organic	62 1	1280	0 60	14	11 0	56 5	13	
Distribution								
Oversize, %	29	30	13	29	10	16	24	0 30
Undersize, %	70	69	86	70	89	83	75	0 69
Organic, %	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0 01

4.1.2.2.2 Wet Trommel Results—Table 4 1 2 2 2-1 shows selected data for the wet trommel unit operation. This data indicated significant concentrations of all minerals, except selenium, in the undersize fraction. However, this apparent concentration effect was due to 70 percent of the mass reporting to the undersize fraction rather than a true concentration effect. Selenium showed an anomalous behavior as 92 percent of the selenium reported to the oversize. This result was not anticipated because minerals are typically concentrated in the finer sized fractions.

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Table 4.1.2.2.2-1 Wet Trommel Results

Analyses MG/KG	As	Ва	Ве	Cd	Cr	Pb	Se	Stream Fraction
Oversize	17 1	74	0 20	0 80	0 99	8 4	22 5	
Undersize	61 8	732	0 42	0 80	82	55 0	0 78	
Distribution								
Oversize, %	11	4	17	30	5	6	92	0 30
Undersize, %	89	96	83	70	95	94	8	0 70

4.1.2.2.3 Attrition Scrubber Results—Feed to the attrition scrubber was a combination of wet trommel undersize and dry screen undersize. The product of the attrition scrubber was passed directly through to the wet screen. Samples were not taken of the attrition scrubber product so an analysis was not possible.

4.1.2.2.4 Wet Screen Results—Table 4 1 2 2 4-1 shows selected data for the wet screen unit operation. Wet screening results indicated that the COCs followed 98 percent of the mass that reported to the undersize. There was essentially no selective concentration that took place when the feed material was compared to the undersize on a metal by metal basis.

Table 4.1.2.2.4-1 Wet Screen Results

Analyses MG/KG	As	Ва	Ве	Cd	Cr	Pb	Se	Stream Fraction
Feed (step 11) (Alirillos Unidersize)		94.Q24		0.94	5(8£		226 (***********************************	
Oversize	173	59 0	031	0 81	65	25 1	22 8	
Undersize				<b>0</b> 0.944	15.01	876,669 876,669	92208	
Distribution								
Oversize, %	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0 02
Undersize, %	98	99	99	98	99	99	98	0 98

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4 1.2.2.5 Gravity Separation (Mineral Jig) Results—Table 4 1 2 2 5-1 shows selected data for the mineral jig unit operation. Most of the metals subjected to the action of the mineral jig followed 72 percent of the mass that reported to the undersize. There was essentially no selective concentration that took place especially when the feed material was compared to the undersize on a metal by metal basis.

Table 4.1.2.2.5-1 Mineral Jig Results MG/KG

Analyses MG/KG	As	Ва	Ве	Cd	Cr	Pb	Se	Stream Fraction
Feed Vaterialis (Wel/Screen Undersize)		( <i>(</i> 7 / 2		0.944	-35.j			
Mineral tig	22.48				3 4948 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4		2016. 2016.	
Mineral Jiga y Undersize-	186	140.5 74.5	\$09 3	1.0	19.4	62.0.	-22.7 <b>.</b>	
Distribution								
Oversize, %	31	5	9	23	6	19	25	0 28
Undersize, %	69	95	91	77	94	81	75	0 72

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The oversize portion of the minerals jig contains the more dense mineral particles

4.1.2.2.6 Gravity Separation (Table) Results—The two hutch concentrates from the jigging operation were individually subjected to gravity concentration through the use of a tabling operation. Table 4 1 2 2 6-1 shows selected data for the tabling unit operation. With the exception of lead, in the table concentrate from Hutch 1 feed, the remaining metals followed the 78 percent of the mass that accounted for Hutch 1 Tailing. Since tabling was a gravity concentrating unit operation, it was expected that minerals of higher density would selectively be concentrated in the table concentrates. The fact that most of the metals reported to the tailing for Hutch 1 was not expected. The analytical value of 377 MG/KG for lead was almost two orders of magnitude higher than the feed material value of 39 MG/KG. Somewhat anomalous results were seen for arsenic

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>The undersize portion of the minerals jig contains the less dense mineral particles

Note The shaded areas indicate that the data was calculated for each analyte from the weighted averages of all products. In this instance, all values were calculated as no individual streams were analyzed.

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and barium in the tailing for Hutch 2 Both of the analytical values were roughly three to four times higher than their feed values Mineral specie typically do not concentrate in tailing streams

Table 4.1.2.2.6-1 Table Results MG/KG

Analyses MG/KG	As	Ва	Be	Cd	Cr	Pb	Se	Stream Fraction
Feet (Ve) (stal) (Mitelabul) Oversizel)		41)*A*			34 <b>5</b>			
Table Concentrate Hutch 1	172	21 3	0 29	0 80	45	377	22 7	
Table Tailing Hutch 1	173	127	0 20	0 80	23	109	22 7	
Table Concentrate Hutch 2	173	145	0 20	0 80	33	188	22 6	
Table Tailing Hutch 2	61 4	743	0 38	0 79	109	170	0 60	
Table Concentrate Hutch 1	6	8	10	7	10	72	8	0 07
Table Tailing Hutch 1	59	47	67	78	50	21	87	0 78
Table Concentrate Hutch 2	3	3	4	4	4	2	5	0 04
Table Tailing Hutch 2	32	42	19	11	36	5	0	0 11

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The oversize portion of the minerals jig contains the more dense mineral particles Note The shaded area indicates that the data was calculated for each analyte from the weighted averages of all products

4.1.2.2.7 Spiral Classifier Results—Table 4 1 2 2 7-1 shows selected data for the spiral classifier unit operation. Spiral classifiers are processing devices used, in most applications, to make a size separation and concentrate materials. This data gave the impression that the spiral classifier concentrated in excess of 90 percent of the barium, beryllium, chromium, and lead into the classifier overflow. Although the classifier overflow analytical values for these metals were higher than their respective feed values, the concentration effect was more the result of the 68 percent pass value of the stream.

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Table 4.1.2.2.7-1 Spiral Classifier Results

Analyses MG/KG	As	Ва	Be	Cd	Cr	Pb	Se	Stream Fraction
Feed (Mineral Jig Undersize)	18.6	140.5	0:87 13	1.0	19.4	62.0	22.7	
Cycholes, 3	STOLET	55(955)			\$2753	\$27.7K	\$22.7.9	
Underflow	173	18 5	0.20	0 80	28	8 4	22 7	
Organics	17 1	23 7	0 20	0 80	28	25 3	22 5	
Distribution								
Overflow, %	70	96	93	74	95	95	68	0 68
Underflow, %	29	4	7	25	5	4	31	0 31
Organics, %	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0 01

Note The shaded areas indicate that the data was calculated for each analyte from the weighted averages of all products

4.1.2.2 8 Centrifugal Concentrator Results—Table 4 1 2 2 8-1 shows selected data for the centrifugal concentrator unit operation. The centrifugal concentrator was ineffective as a concentrating device for the COCs. There was little difference between the analyses of the feed material and the concentrate. The distribution of metals followed the mass distribution of the two streams.

Table 4.1.2.2.8-1 Centrifugal Concentrator Results

Analyses MG/KG	As	Ва	Be	Cd	Cr	Pb	Se	Stream Fraction
Feed Material (Spirat Classifie Overflow					243		925	
Concentrate	22 5	191	11	1 0	288	849	22 7	
Taling		49.		\$12 <b>\$</b>	V25.7	.g.g.		
Distribution								
Cocentrate, %	44	44	36	33	39	36	38	0 38
Tailing, %	56	64	64	67	61	64	62	0 62

Note The shaded areas indicate that the data was calculated for each analyte from the weighted averages of all products

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4.1.2.2.9 Hydrocyclone Results—Table 4 1 2 2 9-1-1 shows selected data for the hydrocyclone unit operation. The hydrocyclone, like the centrifugal concentrator, was ineffective as a concentrating device for the COCs. There was little difference between the analyses of the feed material and the concentrate. The distribution of metals followed the mass distribution of the two streams. The hydrocyclone, like the spiral classifier, is a processing device used in most applications to make a size separation. The hydrocyclone does not concentrate materials based upon specific gravity differences.

Table 4.1.2.2.9-1 Hydrocyclone Results

Analyses MG/KG	As	Ba	Be	Cd	Cr	Pb	Se	Stream Fraction
Feed Material (Gentri (trais to the Concentration)				1.2.	.32.0 X	6106B	22.7	
Overflow	173	241	1 5	11	34 4	111	22 6	
Underflow	173	219	14	1 3	30 3	933	22 7	
Distribution	-							
Overflow, %	40	43	42	37	44	45	40	0 40
Underflow, %	60	57	58	63	56	55	60	0 60

Note The shaded area indicates that the data was calculated for each analyte from the weighted averages of all products

4.1.2.3 Specific Gravity Values for COC Mineral Specie—Gravity concentration is dependent upon the degree of difference between the specific gravity of the mineral specie that is desired to be concentrated or separated from the larger portion of material having a lower specific gravity. For example, PbS at a specific gravity of 7 5 can be separated from SiO<sub>2</sub> which has a specific gravity of 2 65 using gravity concentrating unit operations. For a gravity concentrating operation to be successful on soil, the specie that are desired to be separated must exist in appropriate mineralogical forms and requires a sufficiently high specific gravity in comparison to the other portion of the material (the bulk portion of the soil)

Table 4 1 2 3-1 contains naturally occurring mineral specie and their corresponding specific gravities for the seven COCs of this study. It should be noted that an extensive literature survey

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was not performed with regards to potential mineralogical forms for the identified COCs According to the reference, not all of the COCs have naturally occurring forms. No extensive mineralogical information is known about the soil feed material used in this study. However, the bulk of the minerals identified as occurring naturally do not exhibit high enough specific gravities to result in successful recovery through gravity concentration techniques. The low separation recoveries experienced in this treatability study would be explained by this interpretation

Table 4.1.2.3-1 COC Mineral Specific Gravities 1

Arsenic	Banum	Beryilium	Cadmium	Chromium	Lead	Selenium
As <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> -3 87	BaCO <sub>3</sub> -4 43	BeA1 <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> -3 76	CdS-4 82	No	PbCO3-6 6	No
As <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> -4 15	BaSO <sub>4</sub> -4 50	BeO-3 01		Natural	PbS-7 5	Natural
As <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> -3 35		Be <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>4</sub> -3 0		Occurring	PbSO <sub>4</sub> -62	Occurring
		Be <sub>2</sub> (OH)BO <sub>3</sub> -2 35		Listings		Listings

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data from the 75th Edition of the Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, CRC Press, 1994

#### 4.1.4 Comparison To Test Objectives

The objective of this treatability study was to determine whether the physical separation and gravity concentrating operations that make up the TRU-Clean® Process would effectively remove the seven COCs from RFETS OU2 soil. Results are presented in Table 4 1 2-1, Unit Operations Stream Concentrations and indicate that concentration of the COCs was not effected. Further, soil background data (See Table 4.1 1-1, LESAT Feed, PPRGs, and Rock Creek Study Soil Analyses) for the seven identified COCs are below the PPRGs, indicating that five of the seven elements identified may not be COCs. Arsenic and beryllium may be exceptions

#### 4.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL (QA/QC)

In addition to those procedures specified in Section 3 2, Sampling and Analysis, QA/QC were maintained through the use of Sample Management Office (SMO) procedures. Those procedures were L-8001-A, SMO Database Input Process (Effective Date 2/28/94), and L-8000-A, Sample

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Packaging and Shipping Procedure (Effective Date 1/11/94) Samples were shipped to the analytical facility per Rocky Flats Transportation Safety Manuals, PADC-94-01279

Duplicates were collected for analysis and all values were within the 20 percent Relative Percent Difference Criteria or within five times the instrument detection limits

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#### 5.0 REFERENCES

Final Phase II RCRA Facility Investigation Remedial Investigation, Work Plan (Alluvial), U S Department of Energy, Rocky Flats Office, Golden, Colorado, February 29, 1991

Hayden, J A, et al Rockwell International, "Soil Decontamination Criteria Report," November 1990

Rocky Flats Plant Soil Treatment Bench-Scale Treatability Studies, Nuclear Remediation Technologies Division, General Atomics-San Diego, California, Georgia, C21818

Wenstrand, T K, Murarik, T M, "Plutonium in Soils Treatability Studies Rocky Flats Plant Operable Unit 2," Lockheed Environmental Systems & Technologies, Inc., March 31, 1994

# Appendix A Acronym List

As Arsenic

Ba Barium

Be Beryllium

BSCP Background Soils Characterization Plan

Cd Cadmium

CDPHE Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation

and Liability Act

cm2 square centimeters

Cr Chromium

COC Contaminants of Concern

DOE Department of Energy

dpm Disentegrations per Minute

EPA Environmental Protection Agency

LESAT Lockheed Environmental Services and Technology

MG/KG mıllıgram/kılogram

OU Operable Unit

OWSER Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response

Pb Lead

PPRG Programmatic Risk-based Preliminary Remediation Goal

RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RFEDS Rocky Flats Environmental Database System

RFETS Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site

RFFO Rocky Flats Field Office

Se Selenium

TRU Transuranic Waste

TSP Total Suspended Particulates

UBK Uptake Biokinetic

# Appendix B Data Summaries



#### INTEROFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

DATE:

January 8, 1993

TO:

O. Erlich, Environmental Science and Engineering, Bldg 51, 273-6110

FROM:

P A. Kiefer, Sample Management, Bldg. 080, X8698

SUBJECT.

SAMPLE NUMBERS AND LOCATION CODES FOR SITEWIDE TREATABILITY STUDY

TRU- CLEAN - PAK-002-93

Please direct your Woodward-Clyde sampling crews to use the following location codes and sample numbers for the surficial soil samples collected for Sitewide Treatability Study TRU-CLEAN.

LOCATION CODES:

SS000193 and SS000293

SAMPLE NUMBER BLOCK OF NUMBERS

BLUCIC 55

SS00500WC through SS00520WC

If you require additional numbers, then contact me.

klb

∞:

W. S. Busby

W. S. Busby
C. Sunaberg

D Scruggs

EG&G ROCKY FLATS, INC. ROCKY FLATS PLANT P O BOX 464, GOLDEN, COLORADO 80402-0464 (303) 966-7000

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Result		ī	ın	:0	<b>1</b> 5	. 10	350	350	} } •	<b>.</b>	n 1	, ,	350	350	1700	350	350	350	1700	350	350	=	350			3.5		220		200			00/1	350	350	350		350			9 20	226	0727	200	> ~	<b>*</b> *	5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5	2000	4.6	<b>.</b>	2!	<b>&gt;</b> :	2	20	2
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		-TRICHLOROETHANE	, 2, 2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	-TRICHLOROETHAKE	TRANE	THENE	.4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	2-DICHLOROBENZENE	THAME	THENE	THE ME	Z-DICHLOROPHUPANE	3-DICHLOROBENZENE	-OICHLOROBENZENE	5 - TRICHLOROPHENOL	6-trichlorophenol	HENOL.	HENOL	<b>FENOL</b>	X CERE	X UENE		-CHLOROMAPHTMALENE	_	{	-METHY! NABHTHA! CHE		4 A	¥ _	n i not memol. Ef - Dichi obobenzining	1017W207	16 2. Met 1900	- COLUMNICACION DE LA PREMO			-throworthert Prest			i E		븰						1 6 2 2 2 2				SCENE F	DEMECULATERING ANTHONE	CARL BENE	BENZO(BN) JFERTLENE BENZO(L) EN INDENITATION	
		TRICK	2-TETR	TRICHL	-DICHLOROETHANE	-DICHLOROETHENE	TRICH	CHLORO	2-DICKI GROFT HAME	2-DICH DROFTHENE			רשרמש		TRICE	TRICEL	DICHLOROPHENOL	-DIKETHYLPHENOL	-DINITROPHENOL	-DINITROTOLUENE	6-DINITROTOLUENE	BUTAHOME	ROMAPH	-CRI CROPHENO	EYAMORE	YI BABA	METHYL DUENCY	MITTENANTI THE	I TECEBORY		MITECALLICACE	PI TOO				MUTTER VI.O. D. D.	ETUVI GUEVOL	METRODAY TANE	- MITOODE US	CEMADUTACUE	CENADATUYI CUE		, 3	CENE	Ā		kackit Nidol Condenention				BENZO(B)ANINKACENE BENZO(B)ANINKACENE	a)fire þisi ing	SENZO(D) FLOOKAN! HEI	STATE OF THE STATE	
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<u>.</u>		VOACLP	JOACLP	VOACLP	VOACLP	VOACLP	HACLP	BNACLP	MACLP	VOACLP	4 17 402	MACL D		MACLE	MACL	MACLP	MACLP	MACLP	MACLP	MACLP	HACLP	PACLP	HACLP	BRACLP	OACL P	HACT P.	WACI P	MAC! P	MACIP	MACIP	KACI P	MACLE	MACIB	MACIO	MACID	DAC! P	WACIE	MACI P	MAC! P	WACI P	MAC! P	TOACL P	SPETCLP	MACLP	PETCLP	SPETCLP	MACLE	DETC: D		WACE D	4	HACI P	WACT P	, <b>a</b>	į
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2		186	<b>78</b> 6	JRG	780	TRG	<b>7</b> RG	TRG	TRG	TRG	100			3 6	2 (								TRG	TRG	TRG							-					2	TEG	TEG	186	IRG	TRG	TRG	TRG	TRG	TRG			188	Tec	TRG	2	1 E	186	!
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Sample Number		1100191LE	100001	HOUNTE	1716	T 1 00 19 11. E	TOOTFILE	1100191LE	TT00191LE	100191LE	1100191LE	TT00191LE	1911 E	T1001011 F	T1001011E	T1001011E	1100191LE 1100191LE		1001914	1001716		II WIYILE	I I UOI ITE	T00191LE	<b>1100191</b> LE	1100191LE	1100191LE	7100191LE	1700191LE	7700191LE	1700191LE	TT00191LE	T100191LE	TT00191LE	<b>TT00191LE</b>	TT00191LE	TT00191LE	TTOOISILE	1100191LE	1100191LE	1100191LE	1100191LE	T100191LE	T100191LE	1100191LE	T100191LE	1100191LE	1100191LE	100191LE	1100191LE	1100191LE	100191LE	1100191LE	191LE	
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	10100	00100	20100	Series .					252			80193	80193 1	00193 1	00193 1	1193	1 20100	•	•	D0107	0010X	20100				26100	00193	20193	25.5	193	60193	00193	50193	00193	00193 1	00193	00193	00193 1	00193 1	20193	00193	00193	00193	100193	100193	00193	100193	100193	100193	00193 1	100193	-		100193	
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INORGANIC ANALYSES DATA SHEET

CLIENT ID NO.

Lao Name: L.A.	s.		Contract: R	OCKY FLAT	C0237	02
Lab Code: LOCX						LZ6085
Matrix (soil/w	<del></del>				ole ID: L260	
•	•	_	•	_		
Level (low/med	i): LOW_	-	•	Date Rec	eived: 08/1	0/94
% Solids:	100.	0				
Co	ncentration	Units (ug,	/L or mg/kg dr	y weight)	: MG/KG	
	CAS No.	Analyte	Concentration	c Q	м	
	7440-38-2 7440-39-3 7440-41-7 7440-43-9 7440-47-3 7440-48-4 7440-50-8 7439-92-1 7439-92-1 7439-95-4 7439-96-5 7439-97-6 7440-02-0 7440-09-7 7782-49-2 7440-22-4	Antimony_Arsenic_Barium Beryllium Cadmium_Calcium_Chromium_Cobalt_Copper_Iron Lead Magnesium Manganese Mercury_Nickel Potassium Selenium Silver	62.1 128 0.60 1.4 15200 11.0 7.5 36.0 9020 56.5 2490 281 0.05 13.1 2370 1.3	B	AV P P F	
Color Before: Color After:	7440-23-5 7440-28-0 7440-62-2 7440-66-6 BROWN	Sodium_Thallium_Vanadium_Zinc	21.1 63.7 y Before:		P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	
Comments: D				_		
0	RY JCREEN	URGAN	/c			
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FORM I - IN

Per 37 1/5

CLIENT ID NO.

	Contract: BOC	C023502
Lab Name: L.A.S	Contract: ROC	
Lab Code: LOCK	Case No.: 810RFW SAS No.:	
Matrix (soil/water): So	7	ab Sample ID: L2608-7
Level (low/med): Low	w	ate Received: 08/10/94
* Solids:		
Concentrat	ion Units (ug/L or mg/kg dry	weight): MG/KG
CAS No.	_	1 1
7429-90	-5 Aluminum 533	P
7440-36	O Antimony 58.3	NR P
7440-38	3   Barium 4.5 B	[P-
7440-41	7 Remail 1 11m	P (2)
7440-43	9 Cadmium0.75 U	
7440-70		1
7440-47 7440-48		P P
7440-50		
7439-89	-6   Iron2270	P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P
7439-92	-1   Lead 16.2 U	P
7439-95	-4 Magnesium - 81.7 B	p-
7439-96		
7439-97 7440-02		D
7440-09	-7 Potassium 188 U	<del></del>   6-
7782-49	-2 Selenium 0.72 B	W F P
7440-22	4   Silver1.3   U	P-
7440-23		-W- F-
7440-28 7440-62		
7440-66		P_
		.
	Clarity Before:	
Color After: COLORLES	clarity After:	_ Artifacts:
Comments: DRY SCREE	N OVERSIZE No 1	

. FORM I - IN

FL 34 d C1

CLIENT	ID	NQ
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					C0236	502
Lab Name: L.A	.s		Contract: Ro	CCKY_FLAT	]	
Lab Code: LOC	K Ca	se No.: 81	ORFW SAS NO.			
Matrix (soil/	water): SOIL	_		Lab Samp	le ID: L260	8-6
Level (low/me	d): LOW_	<del></del>	-	Date Rec	eived: 08/1	.0/94
% Solids:	100.	0				
C	oncentration	Units (ug	/L or mg/kg drj	y weight)	: MG/KG	
	CAS No.	Analyte	Concentration	C Q	М	
	7429-90-5	Aluminum_	3380		P	
	7440-36-0	Antimony_	61.3	₸	NR	
	7440-38-2 7440-39-3	Arsenic	222	"	P_ P_	
	7440-41-7	Beryllium	0.34		P_	
	7440-43-9	Cadmium_	0.79	ש   ש	P (2)	
	7440-70-2	Calcium_ Chromium	279000	-		)
	7440-48-4	Cobalt	2.0	<u></u>	P P P	
	7440-50-8	Copper	6.5		P_	
	7439-89-6	Iron	1960 17.0	0	<b>p</b> -	
	7439-95-4	Magnesium			p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p	
	7439-96-5	Manganese	112		P	G.
	7439-97-6	Mercury_ Nickel	-0.05	В	[AV]	
		Potassium	723	B	p	
	7782-49-2	Selenium_	0.60	UW	R	
		Silver	1.4		P_ P_ P_	
		Sodium_ Thallium	707	B		
	7440-62-2	Vanadium	8.2		P_	
	7440-66-6	Zinc · · ·	44.5		P_	
Color Before:	BROWN	Clarit	y Before:		Texture:	COURSE
Color After:	YELLOW	Clarit	y After:	<del></del>	Artifacts:	
Comments: ) Ry	SCREEN (	DUERSIZE	No 2			
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To 29 d Si

CLIENT ID NO.

Lab Name: L.A.	a		Contract:	ROCKY FL	C024202
					SDG No.: L2608S
					mple ID: L2608-1
Matrix (soil/w					
Level (low/med	i): LOW_	_		Date R	eceived: 08/10/94
% Solids:	100.	0			
Cc	ncentration	Units -(ug	/L or mg/kg d	ry weigh	t): MG/KG
		,			<del></del> 1
	CAS No.	Analyte	}	-	M
	7429-90-5	Aluminum_	1280	0	
	7440-36-0	Antimony_ Arsenic	61.	1 1	NR P
	7440-39-3	Barium	11:	2	P
	7440-41-7	Beryllium	0.7	B   B	
	7440-43-9	Cadmium_ Calcium	0.8		— p-
		Chromium	12.	2   -	
	7440-48-4	Cobalt	4.	8 B	
	7440-50-8	Copper Iron	1100	3 -	
	7439-89-6	Lead	37.	¥ -	P   P   P   P   P   P   P   P   P   P
	7439-95-4	Magnesium			
	7439-96-5	Manganese	22	9   -   -	- P-  V //
	7439-97-6	Mercury_	.0.0	5 0	ĀV
	7440-02-0	Nickel	11.		
	7440-09-7	Potassium	279	2 5	
	7782-49-2	Selenium_  Silver	0.90		F   F
	7440-23-5	Sodium		B	ובמו
	7440-28-0	Thallium	0.80	ט פ	F
	7440-62-2	Vanadium	22.9		
	7440-66-6	Zinc	49.	<sup>1</sup>	_ P_
	\ <u></u>			- -	-
	l	! <del></del> !		_ 1 1	
Color Before:		,			Texture: MEDIUM
Color After:	AETTOM	Clarit	y After:		Artifacts:
Comments:	er Screw	UNDERSIZ	٠ ع		
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			NOW T . TAT		

FORM I. - IN

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CLIENT	ID	NO
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		INORGANIC	ANALYSES DATA	SHEET	(111111	
a. Name: L.A	.s.		Contract:	ROCKY_FLAT	94702	2501
			_	<del>-</del>		
			SRFW SAS No.		SDG No.:	L21349
atrix (soil/	water): SOII	۵		Lab Sampl	e ID: L21:	34-6
evel (low/me	d): Low_			Date Rece	ived: 06/	15/94
Solids:	100.	. 0				
C	oncentration	. Units (ua	/L or mg/kg d	m weightl:	MG/KG	A38
	ļ <del></del>	,	, , , , , , , , , , ,			430
	CAS No.	Analyte	Concentration	= C Q	м	{\'
	7429-90-5	Aliminim		<u></u>	5-	•
	7440-36-0	Antimony	35. 6. 17. 7. 0.20	8 0	p_ p_ p_	
1 - 7-	7440-38-2	Arsenic	17.	1 0	27	'
	7440-39-3	Barium Beryllium	<sup>7</sup> ;	4 U	<b>5</b> {	
	7440-43-9	Cadmium	0.8	0 0	P -	
	7440-70-2	Calcium Chromium	15.	3 B -	<b>P</b>	
	7440-47-3	Chromium	0.9	9 0	2_1	
	7440-48-4	Cobelt	0.9	פוט =		~~
	7439-89-6	Iron	i2	6   ~   <del></del>	p-	•
• •	7439-92-1	Lead	9.4	4 0	P_	
	7439-95-4	Wadnearnu	77	7 0	20	•
	7439-96-5	Manganese		2   3	-	
,	7439-98-7	Molybdenu Nickel			5-1	
• "	7440-09-7	Potassium	96.3		<b>;-</b>	
•	7782-49-2	Selenium	22.5	5 0 1	P_	
	7440-22-4	Silver	0.99		2_1	
• •	7440-23-5	Sodium_ Strontium	239	B	5-1	
		Thallium	99.4	0	5-1	
	7440-62-2	Varadium	2.0	;   <del>                                   </del>	<u>5</u> -1	
	7440-66-6	zinc	3.3	3 3		¥
or Before:	GREY	 	y Before:	-	  exture:	COARSE
			<u> </u>			
or After:	Colorless	Clarit	y After:	_ <del></del>	rtifacts:	~
ments:	70	OVER S	7	•		
	TROMMEC	(VVER.)	125		<del></del>	
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		20	RM I - IN _			
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	x transmittal memo 7			21		
Derek	Skene From	Dave free	ston ·	.R.Z. 6 19	94	
Ca,	Ca.			1		037
Dept.	Phane	,				÷ '
Eave	· Fax #	- 43				

CLIENT ID NO.

Lab Name: L.A.	a		Contract: R	OCKY FLAT	C0239	02
Lad Name: L.A.	J		CAC NO		STG NO	1.26089
Lab Code: LOCK			JRIN SAS NO.			
Matrix (soil/w	ater): SOIL			•	le ID: L260	
Level (low/med	): LOW_	-		Date Rec	eived: 08/1	0/94
% Solids:	100.	0	•			
Co	ncentration	Units (ug	/L or mg/kg dr	y weight)	: MG/KG	
	CAS No.	Analyte	Concentration	C Q	М	
	7429-90-5	Aluminum	7510		P	
	7440-36-0 7440-38-2	Antimony_ Arsenic_	61.8	<del> </del>	NR P	
	7440-38-2	Barium	73.2	1	[P]	
	7440-41-7	Beryllium	0.42		P .	
	7440-43-9	Cadmium_ Calcium	0.80	<del></del>	1 <b></b> 1 ////	
	7440-47-3	Chromium	8.2		P P	
	7440-48-4	Cobalt	3.0		P D	
	7440-50-8	Copper	50.8 11600	-	5-1	
	7439-92-1	Lead	55.0		P	W B
	7439-95-4	Magnesium			p-	
	7439-96-5	Manganese Mercury_	144	-	Ā₹	
	7440-02-0	Nickel	14.2		p	
	7440-09-7	Potassium	1330	B W	P-	
	7782-49-2	Selenium_ Silver	1.4	<del>                                    </del>	<b>p</b> -	
	7440-23-5	Sodium	1720		p	
	7440-28-0	Thallium_	0.80		P-	
	7440-62-2	Vanadium_ Zinc	12.5		P_	
	7440-00-0	ZINC				
					1_1	
Color Before:	GREY	Clarit	cy Before:		_ •	COURSE
Color After:		1,	ty Afteri.		Artifacts:	
Comments:	ROMMEL V	NER FIZ	£			
			(			
			<u> </u>			
		, FC	ORM I - "IN			
			- 1 			
		) 	-			
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## inorganic analyses data sheet

CLIENT ID NO.

		INORGANIC :	AMALYSES DATA	SHEET	
_			<b></b>	0.000 W 3.00	94T022701
Lab Name: L.A.					
Lab Code: LOCK	Ca	se No.: 61	SRFW SAS No.	:	EDG No.: L2134S
Matrix (soil/w	ater): SOIL			_	Le ID: L2134-8
Level (low/med	): LOW_			Date Rece	ived: 06/15/94
* Solids:	100.	o ˙			
Co.	ncentration	Units (ug,	/L or mg/kg dr	y weight):	MG/KG .
•	1		Concentration	C Q	м
	7429-90-5 7440-36-0	Antimony	4950 6.8 17.3	ם ===	
	7440-38-2	Arsenic	59.0		p_
	7440-41-7	Beryllium Cadmium_	59.0 0.31 0.81	3	p_
	7440-70-2	Calcium	7340		2
•	7440-47-3	Chromium_ Cobalt_	6.5 2.7 24.8	B	<b>p</b> _
	7440-50-8	Copper	24.8 4340		p-
	7439-89-6	Iron	25.1		<u>p</u> _
	1.7439-95-4	Magnesium	1460		
	7439-96-5	Manganese Molybdenu	5.2 7.9	ם	<u>-</u> q
	7440-02-0	Nickel	7.9	В	5
		Potassium Selenium	1250 22.8	<u>ס</u>	<b>p</b> -
	7782-49-2	Silver	1.0	<u>ט</u>	2
•	7440-23-5	Bodium	1380	-	<b>2-</b>
	7440-24-6	Strontium Thallium	34.7	0	<b>p</b>
	7440-62-2	Vanadium_	10.4		p_ p_ p_ p_ p_
	7440-66-6	Zinc	43.9	-	-

	[l	المستخدم المحمد المستخدم الم		
Color Before:	BLACK	Clarity Before:	Texture:	COARSE
Color After:	YELLOW_	Clarity After:	Artifacts:	Ars
Comments: GRASS,_ROOTS	3_and_strees_	WET SCREEN OUERSIZ	Ē	

PORM I - IN

# INORGANIC ANALYSES DATA SHEET TO NO.

Lab Name: L.A	Contract: R		74.023101			
Lab Code: LOC	<b>K</b> Ca	use No.: 61	srpw eas no.	:	SDG No.:	L21348
Matrix (soil/	water): SOII	·		Lab Samp	le ID: L21	34-11
Level (low/med	i): Lon_			Date Rec	eived: 06/	15/94
* Solids:	100.	. 0				
Co	oncentration	units (ug	/L or mg/kg dr	y weight)	: MG/KG	
	1	<del></del>			T-1	
	CAS No.	Analyte	Concentration	C Q	K	
	7429-90-5	Aluminum	1330		p_	
	7440-36-0	Antimony_ Arsenic	13.3	m	5-	
	7440-39-3	Barium	21.3	IB(	p_ p_	
	7440-41-7	Beryllium	0.29	B	p_	
	7440-43-9	Cadmium_ Calcium	0.80		5-	
	7440-47-3	Chromium	4.5			
	7440-48-4	Cobalt	2.2	<u> </u>	P_	
	7440-50-8	Copper	10500		5-	
	7439-92-1	Lead	377		p_	
	7439-95-4	Magnesium	475	B	2_	
	7439-96-5	Manganese	178	<del></del> "	5-	
	7439-98-7	Molybdenu Nickel	4.1	B	<b>5</b> -	
	7440-09-7	Potassium	5.2 4.1 227	B		
	7782-49-2	Selenium	22.6	<b>U</b>	P_	
	7440-22-4	silver	1.00	ğ	8-	
		Strontlum	9.9		P-	
	7440-28-0	Thallium	314 9.9 99.8	4	2	
	7440-62-2	Vanadium_ Zinc	22.9		P - P - P - P - P - P - P - P - P - P -	
	/440-00-0	2,1116	+2 + 7	_		
Color Before:	BROWN	Clarit	y Before:		Texture:	WEDIUM
Color After:	COLORLESS	Clarit	y After:		Artifacts:	
	,		-	<del></del>		
Hur	-CH 1 TAB	LE CONC	•			
						-
				<del></del>		
		PO	RM I - IN			

		INORGANIC .	analyses data :	BAKKT		
Lab Name: L.A.	8		Contract: R	ocky_flat	941022	601
Lab Code: LOCK						121348
Matrix (soil/w	ater): SOIL	<b></b>		Lab Samp	le ID: L213	4-7
Level (low/med	: LOW_	<del></del>		Date Rec	eived: 06/1	.5/94
* Solids:	100.	٥ .	•			
Co	ncentration	Units (ug.	/L or mg/kg dry	y weight)	: MG/KG	
	CAS No.	Analyte	Concentration	C Q	M ·	
	7429-90-5	Aluminum	1110		<u> </u>	
	7440-36-0	Antimony_	اه ه			
	7440-38-2	Arsenic	17.3 12.7 0.20	0	[P_]	
	7440-39-3	Barium	12.7	#	15-1	
	7440-41-7	Beryllium	0.80	<del>   </del>	15-1	
		Cadmium_ Calcium	3670		p-	
	7440-70-2	Chromium	2.3		[P-	
	7440-48-4	Cobalt	2.2	0	P-	
		Copper	4.5	B	P_	
	7439-89-6	Iron	2730		P	
	7439-92-1	Lead	10.9		2_1	
	7439-95-4	Magnesium	374	B	P_	
	7439-96-5	Manganese	37.4		P.	
	7439-98-7	Molybdenu	5.2		P_	
	7440-02-0	Nickel	37.4 37.4 5.2 2.6 351	<u> </u>	<u>                                    </u>	
	7440-09-7	Potassium	22.7	B U	5-	
	7782-49-2	Selenium_		5	5-	
	7440-22-4	Silver	1.0	B	p-	
	7440-24-6	Strontium	0.0		P	
	7440-28-0	Thallium		ם –	P_	
	7440-62-2	Vanadium	6.5	В	P_}	
		Zinc	10.5		P	
					l!	
Color Before:	BROWN	Clarit	y Before:		Texture:	MEDIUM
Color After:	COLORLESS	Clarit	y After:		Artifacts:	

Color	Before	e: Broi	NN		CITALITY	Reidia	 167000	، عد محصر ی
Color	After	COL	ORLES	39	Clarity	After:	 Artifacts:	
Comme:	ats:	HUTCH	1	/ABCE	TAIL			

FORM I - IN

A JOINT ID NO.

## INORGANIC ANALYSES DATA SHEET

	_		7		941023	201
Lab Name: L.A.						
Lab Code: LOCK	Ca	se No.: 61	erfw sas no.			
Matrix (soil/w	ater): SOIL	-		•	e ID: L213	
Level (low/med	): LOW_			Date Rece	ived: 06/1	5/94
* Solids:			•			
Ca	ncentration	Units (ug.	/L or mg/kg dry	y weight):	MG/KG	
	CAS No.	Analyte	Concentration	CQ	м	
	7429-90-5	Aluminum	1300		<u>p</u> _	
	7440-36-0	Antimony_	8.8		P-	
	7440-38-2	Arsenic	17.3	B	p-	
	7440-39-3	Beryllium	14.5			
	7440-43-9	Cadmium	0.80	0		
	7440-70-2	Calcium	3130	-	P_	
	7440-47-3	Chromium	3.3		<u>P</u>	
	7440-48-4	Cobalt	2.2	0	P_	
	7440-50-8	Copper	6.5		₽	
	7439-89-6	Iron	3310	_	<u> </u>	
	7439-92-1	Lead	18.8	<u></u>	5-1	
	7439-95-4	Magnesium	410	B	5-	
	7439-96-5	Manganese		<u> </u>	5-1	
	7439-98-7	Molybdenu	4:1	B	<b>5</b> -	
	7440-02-0	Nickel_ Potassium	331	B	P P	
	7440-09-7  7782-49-2	Selenium	22.7	177	<b>D</b> _1	
	7440-22-4	silver	1.0	Ü	P P	
	7440-23-5	Sodium	351	В	<b>p</b>	
	7440-24-6	Strontium	9.6		p_ p_ p_ p_	
_	7440-28-0	Thallium_	101	<u> </u>	P_	
•	7440-62-2	Vanadium_	8.3	B	<b>?_</b>	
	7440-66-6	Zinc	11.4		<u></u>	
Color Before:	BROWN	Clari	y Before:	1	Texture:	MEDIUM
Color After:	COLORLESS	Clari	ty After:		Artifacts:	
Comments:	UT CH 2. 7/	ASCE CON	<u>/</u>			

FORM I - IN

CLIENT ID NO.

Lab Name: L.A.	s		Contract: R	OCKY FLAT	C024402
				_	SDG No.: L2608S
Matrix (soil/w					le ID: L2608-3
Level (low/med	): LOW_	_		Date Rece	eived: 08/10/94
	100.				
			/L or mg/kg drj	y weight):	: MG/KG
		T		,	
	CAS No.	Analyte	Concentration	CQ	м
	7429-90-5	Aluminum_	8090		P
	7440-36-0	Antimony_	61.4		NR
	7440-38-2	ArsenicBarium	74.3	·	P .
		Beryllium	0.38	B	p
	7440-43-9	Cadmium	0.79		
	7440-70-2	Calcium	11200		
	7440-47-3	Chromium_	10.9		P_ (1)
	7440-48-4		5.1	B	
	7440-50-8	Copper	6.8	_	P_  ~~
	7439-89-6	Iron	<u>6200</u>	<del> </del>	<u> </u>
	7439-92-1		17.0 2540	·	<b>p</b> _
	7439-96-5	Magnesium Manganese	116		p-
	7439-97-6	Mercury -	0.05	ס	ĀV
	7440-02-0	Nickel	7.0		
	7440-09-7	Potassium	1640		p
	7782-49-2	Selenium_	0.60	<u></u>	F_  P_
	7440-22-4	Silver	1.4	וט	P_
	7440-23-5	Sodium	566	B	<u>P</u> _
	7440-28-0	Thallium_		[ט	F-
•	7440-62-2 7440-66-6	Vanadium_	15.9 18.6	-	<u> </u>
	/440-00-0	Zinc		-	P_
					—
dolow Bofows.	CDEV	C3 and h	Tafara.		' Texture: FINE
Color Before:					
Color After:	COLORLESS	Clarit	y After:	<del></del>	Artifacts:
Comments: U.	TCH 2 TA	are Tau			
	LLM 2 /A	JE //T/C	·		
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INORGANIC ANALYSES DATA SHEET

CLIENT ID NO.

Lab Name: L.A.S	Cont	ract: ROCKY_FLAT	94T022801
Lab Code: LOCK_	Case No.: 615RFW	_	•
Matrix (soil/water):	som_	Lab Sample	ID: L2134-9
7 1 (1 ow/med) :	TOW	Date Rece	ived: 06/15/94

\* Solids: 100.0

Concentration Units (ug/L or mg/kg dry weight): MG/KG

			_		
CAS No.	Analyte	Concentration	c	Q	M
7429-90-5	Aluminum	1780		_	P
7440-36-0	Antimony	6.8	Ū		P_
7440-38-2	Arsenic	17.1	D		200 P
7440-39-3	Barium	23.7	В		P_
7440-41-7	Beryllium	0.20	ם		<b>3</b> _
7440-43-9	Cadmium_	0.80	ס		P-
7440-70-2	Calcium_	3210	-		-
7440-47-3	Chromium	2.8	Ū		
7440-48-4	Cobalt		U		5-
7440-50-8	Copper	8.1	-		5-
7439-89-6	Iron	25.3	-		15-
7439-92-1	Lead	569	B		P-
7439-95-4	Magnesium	58.1	8		5-
7439-96-5	Manganese	5.2	Ü		5-
7439-98-7	Molybdenu	4.6	B		5-
7440-02-0	Nickel	427	B		5-
7440-09-7	Potassium	22.5	Ū		5-
7782-49-2	Selenium_	0.99	ŭ		5-
7440-22-4	Silver	346	ă		P_
7440-23-5	Strontium	11.5	~		P-
7440-24-6 7440-28-0	Thallium	99.4	Ū		
7440-62-2	Vanadium	7.7	Ě		₽_
7440-65-6	Zinc	14.5			P
1440-00-0			-		_
	l	The second livery of the last	-		,

	(					
Color Before:	BROWN	Clarity	Before:	•	Texture:	MEDIUM
Color After: -	COLORLESS	Clarity	After:		Artifacts:	
Comments:	LASSIFIER CE	EAN GUZ	ORG	ANIC		

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CLIENT ID NO.

Lab Name: L.A.	G	•	Contract: B	ാമ	CV PI.AT	94102	2901
Lab Code: LOCK							L21348
Matrix (soil/w						le ID: L213	
Level (low/med				Da	ita Rac	eived: 06/1	15/94
			-				•
t Solids:			/L or mg/kg drj	7 14	reight)	: MG/KG	
	CAS No.	Analyte	Concentration	С	Ω	м	
	7429-90-5	Aluminum	225			p_ p_	
	7440-36-0	Antimony_	6.8 17.3 18.5 0.20	ב		18-1	
	7440-38-2 7440-39-3	Arsenic	18.5	B		P-	
	7440-41-7	Beryllium	0.20	Ū		p_ p_ p_	
	7440-43-9	Cadmium_	0.80	ט		P-	
		Calcium	11700	-		<del> </del>	
	7440-47-3	Chromium_ Cobalt	2.3	U		P_	
	7440-48-4	Copper	2.2	B		P   P	
	7439-89-6	Iron	2560			₽_	
	7439-92-1	Lead	8,4	U		P_	
	7439-95-4	Magnesium	304	В		<b>p</b> _	
	7439-96-5	Manganese	59.1	-		P-	
	7439-98-7	Molybdenu Nickel	5.2	90		15-1	
	7440-02-0	Potassium	97.1	וטו		p_ p_	
	7782-49-2	Selenium	22.7	U		P	
	7440-22-4	Silver	1.0	ū		<u>P_</u>	
		Sodium	238	В		p	
	7440-24-6	Strontium	19.8	ט		<b>p</b> -	
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Thallium_ Vanadium_	11.5	٦		5-	
	7440-62-2 7440-66-6	Zinc	12.3			P_	
Color Before:	BROWN	Clarit	y Before:		·	Texture:	COARSE
Color After:		Clarit	ry After:			Artifacts:	
	COLONIALIS LASSIFIER				•		
		350	em I - IN				

HOOCLIENT ID NO.

			Contract: Di	ጎሮድሃ ድብዴብ	947023	301
Lab Name: L.A.	8		CONCLECT W	owe _ cmer		·
Lab Code: LOCK	Cz.	se No.: 61	srfw eas no.			
Matrix (soil/w	ater): SOIL	<b></b>		Lab Sampl	e ID: L213	4-1
Level (low/med	l): LOW_	•	·	Date Rece	ived: 06/1	5/94
* Solids:	100.	0	-			
Co	ncentration	Units (ug.	/L or mg/kg dr;	<pre>y weight):</pre>	MG/KG	
•	CAS No.	Analyte	Concentration	C Q	м	•
	7429-90-5	X 1 11mil with	18500		<del>5</del>	
	7440-36-0	Antimony	6.9	B	P	
	7440-38-2	Arsenic	22.5	_	p	
	7440-39-3	Beryllium	191		P	
	7440-43-9	Cadmium	1.0		P	
	7440-70-2	Calcium	18300		P_	
	7440-47-3	Chromium_	28.8		<b>2</b> -1	
	7440-48-4	Cobalt	8.8	B	P_	
	7440-50-8	Copper	45.6 18500			
	7439-89-6 7439-92-1	Lead	84.9		ו"ם	
	7439-95-4	Magnesium			20	
	7439-96-5	Manganese	424	-	P	
	7439-98-7	Molybdenu	5.2	<b>**</b>	<b>D</b> :	
	7440-02-0	Nickel	27.3	_[	p_ p_ p_	
	7440-09-7	Potassium	4080		<b>르</b> !	
	7782-49-2	Selenium_	22.7		<b>K</b> -	
	7440-22-4	Silver	1.0		D (	
	7440-23-5 7440-24-6	Scrontium_	73.9		<b>5</b> -1	
	7440-28-0	Thallium	100		p_1	
	7440-62-2	Vanadium	30.9		P_[	
	7440-66-6	Zinc	137	_	P_	
Color Before:	GREY	Clarit	y Before:		Texture:	COARSE
Color After:			y After:		Artifacts:	·
Comments:	_	0				
COMMISSION:	T FN TRI PULL	ac Conc				
						<del></del>
		······································				

PORM I - IN

CLIENT ID NO.

V = 1	a		Contract: R	OCKY PLAT	941023601
Lab Name: L.A. Lab Code: LOC					SDG No.: L21348
Matrix (soil/v					le ID: L2134-3
Level (low/med	•			Date Rec	eived: 06/15/94
* Solids:			4.		
	·	Units (ug.	/L or mg/kg dry	y weight)	: MG/KG
	CAS No.	Analyte	Concentration	C Q	м
	7440-22-4	Aluminum Antimony Arsenic Berium Beryllium Cadmium Calcium Chromium Cobalt Copper Iron Lead Magnesium Manganese Molybdenu Nickel Potassium Selenium Silver Sodium Strontium Thallium Vanadium Sinc	17.2 241 1.5 1.1 22300 34.4 9.7 58.8 22600 111 5630 522 5.2 32.9 5260 22.6 1.0 2840	B	
Color Before:	BLACK	Clari	ty Before:	<del></del>	Texture: COARSE
Color After:	ABITON	Clari	ty After:		Artifacts: YES
Comments: ROCK_SLIVER	s: Hrono	CYCLONE	Over FLOW		
	•	F	ORM I - IN		

CLIENT ID NO.

## INORGANIC ANALYSES DATA SHEET

- {	
1	94T023801

Lab Name: L.A.	8		Contract: R	ocky_flai	341023601
Lab Code: LOCE	Ca	se No.: 61	erfw eas no.	:	SDG No.: L2134
Matrix (soil/W					le ID: L2134-15_
•			•	Date Rec	eived: 06/15/94
Level (low/med		<del></del>		2444 1144	
* Solids:	100.	0			•
Co	ncentration	Units (ug	/L or mg/kg dr	y weight)	: MG/KG
	}				T-1
	CAS No.	Analyte	Concentration	C O	H
•	7429-90-5	Aluminum	21400	-	<u> </u>
	7440-36-0	Antimony_	11.5	В	
	7440-38-2	Arsenic_	17.3	0	-( 왕-)
	7440-39-3	Barium Beryllium	219	-	15-1
	7440-41-7	Cadmium	1.3		·{\$-{
•	7440-70-2	Calcium	22900		[ P_ ]
	7440-47-3	Chromium	30.3	1 1	] <u>P</u> _ [
	7440-48-4	Cobalt	10.1	-	.{ <b>₽_</b> }
	7440-50-8	Copper	45.9	_	·( 롟)
	7439-89-6	Iron	21300	-  <b>"</b> -	·[5-]
	7439-92-1	Lead	93.3 5310		5-
	7439-95-4	Magnesium Manganese			[P]
	7439-98-7	Molybdenu	5.2	0	[] []
	7440-02-0	Nickel	30.8		P
	7440-09-7	Potassium	4550		[ <u>P</u> ]
	7782-49-2	Selenium	22.7	0	( <u>P</u> _(
	7440-22-4	Silver	1.0	0	p   p   p   p   p   p   p   p   p   p
	7440-23-5	Sodium_	1990	- <del></del> -	15-1
	7440-24-6	Strontium	79.5	<sub>77</sub>  "	g-
	7440-28-0	Thallium	36.7		15-1
	7440-62-2	Vanadium_ Zinc	141		p_ p_
	1440-88-0				
Color Before:	BLACK	Clari	y Before:		Texture: COAR
Color After:	YELLOW	Clarit	y After:	····	Artifacts:
Comments:	YOROCYCLO	NE UNDER	PEOW		
•	•	F	RM I - IN		
•		F	DEW I - IM		